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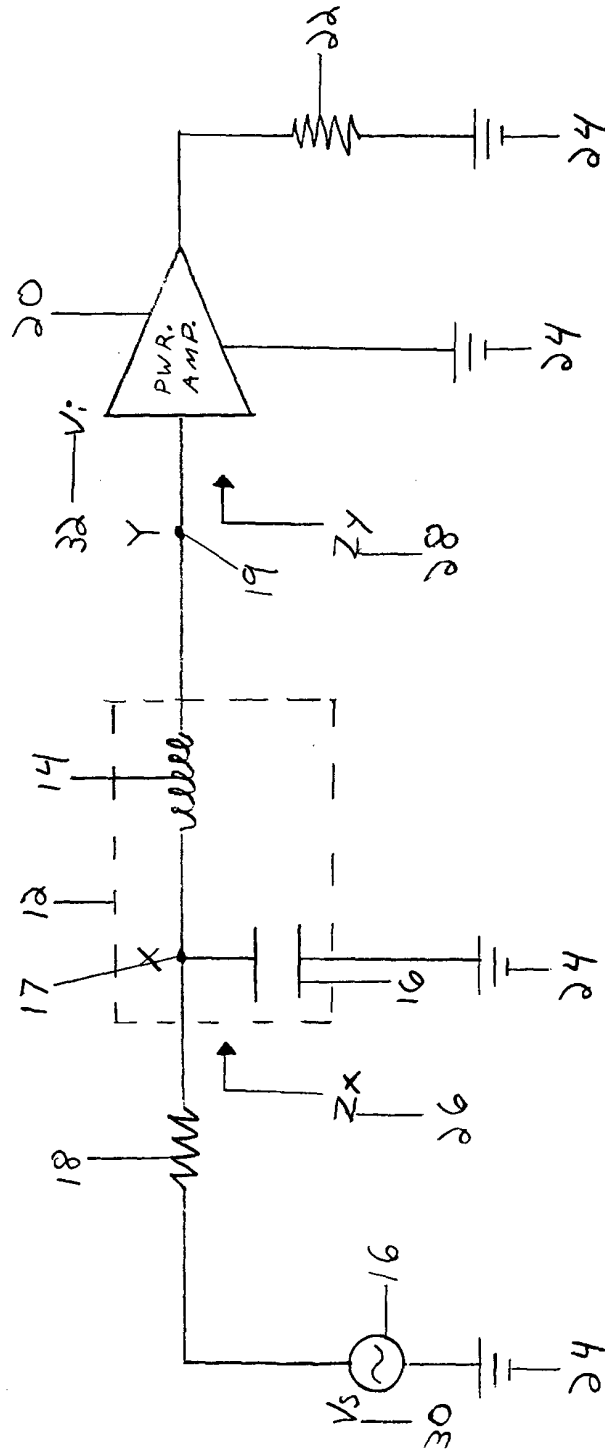


FIG. 1

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a power amplifier circuit. The circuit includes a power supply 24, a resistor 22, a power amplifier 20, a pre-driver 31, and a pre-driver 31. The power supply 24 is connected to the resistor 22, which is connected to the power amplifier 20. The power amplifier 20 is connected to the pre-driver 31, which is connected to the pre-driver 31. The pre-driver 31 is connected to the pre-driver 31.

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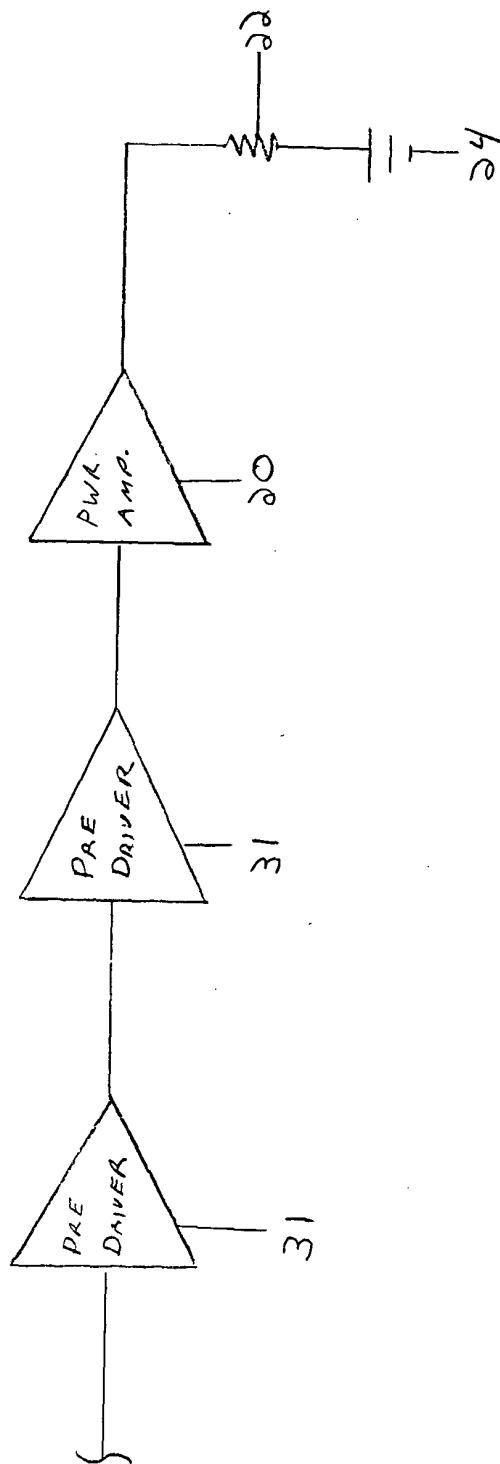


FIG. 2

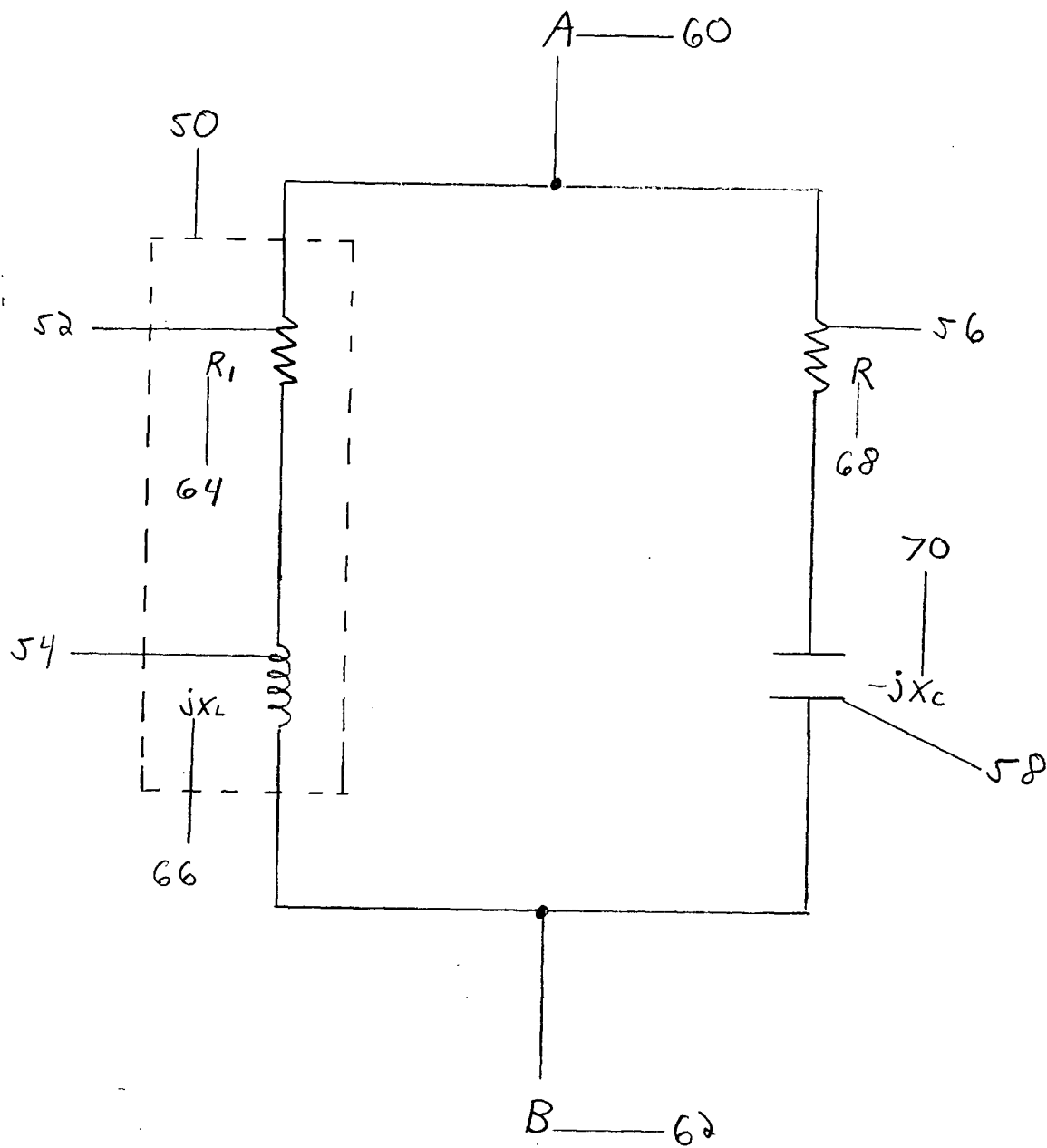


FIG. 3

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of a power amplifier circuit. The circuit includes a power amplifier (PWA) block (76) connected to a load (80) through a resistor (78). The input to the PWA is a voltage signal V_i (88) applied to the non-inverting input (75). The output of the PWA is connected to the load (80) through the resistor (78). The output voltage is V_o (84). The circuit also includes a feedback network consisting of a resistor (74) and a capacitor (72) connected between the output and the inverting input (77). The feedback network is also connected to a reference voltage V_s (86) through a resistor (72). The output voltage is V_o (84).

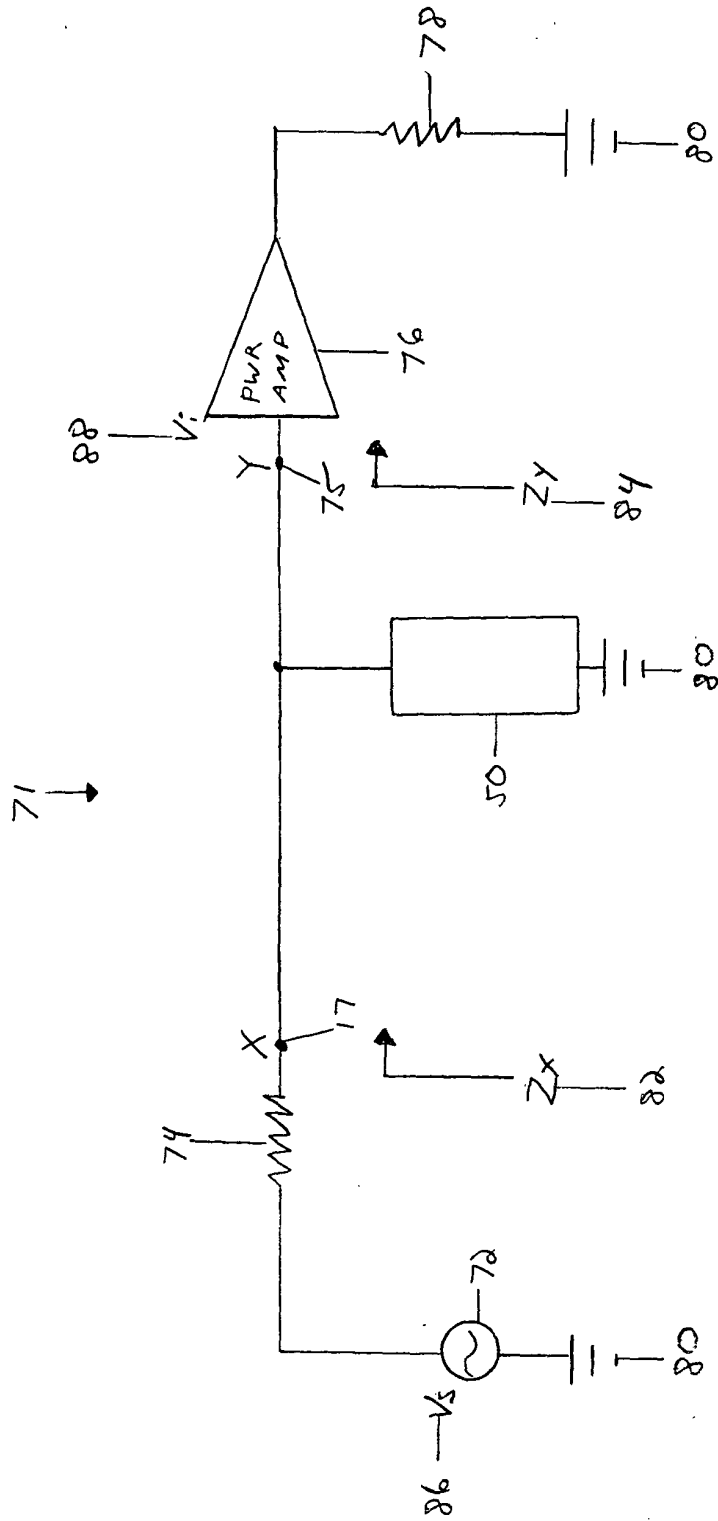


Fig. 4

100

100

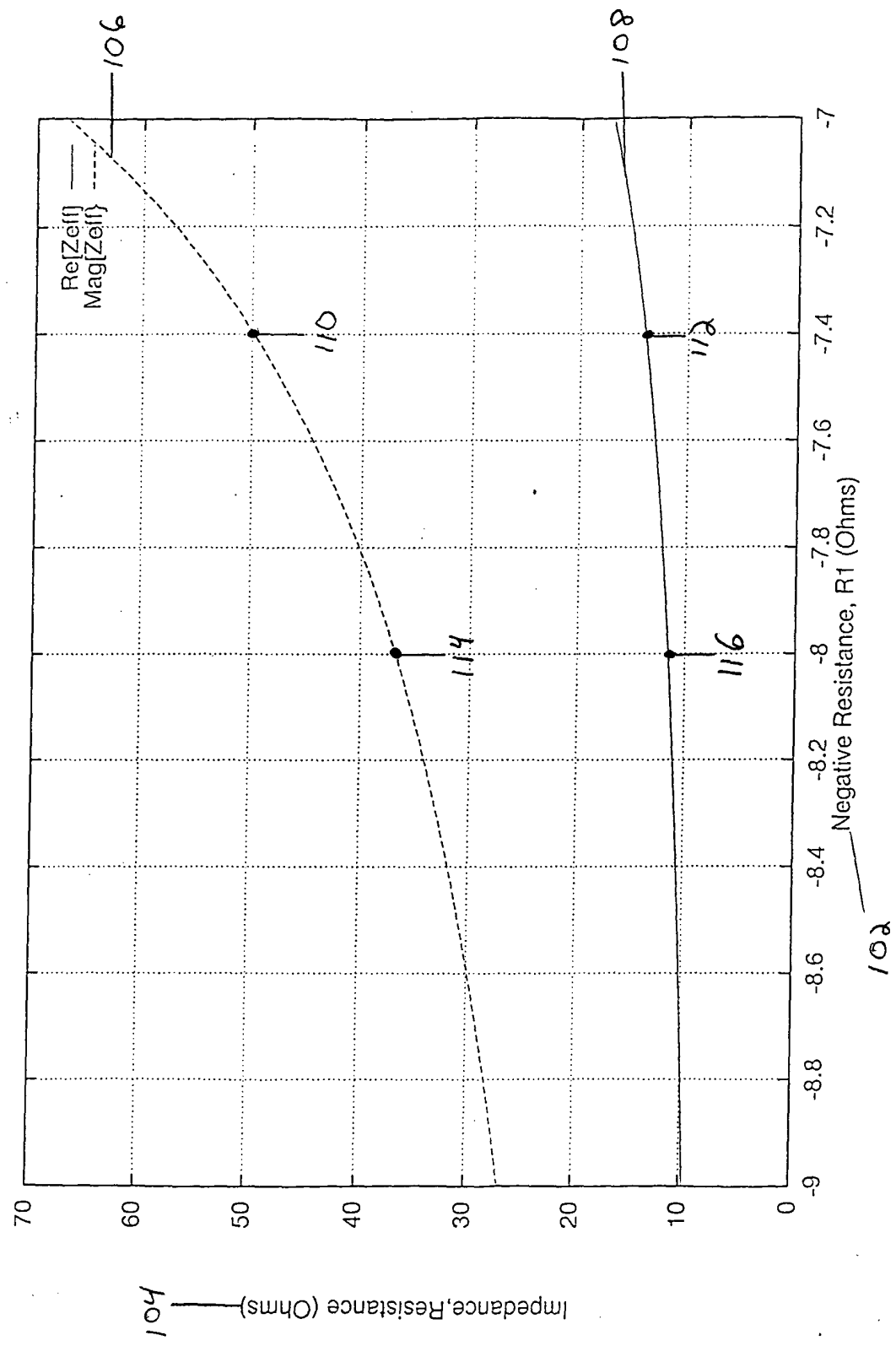


FIG. 5

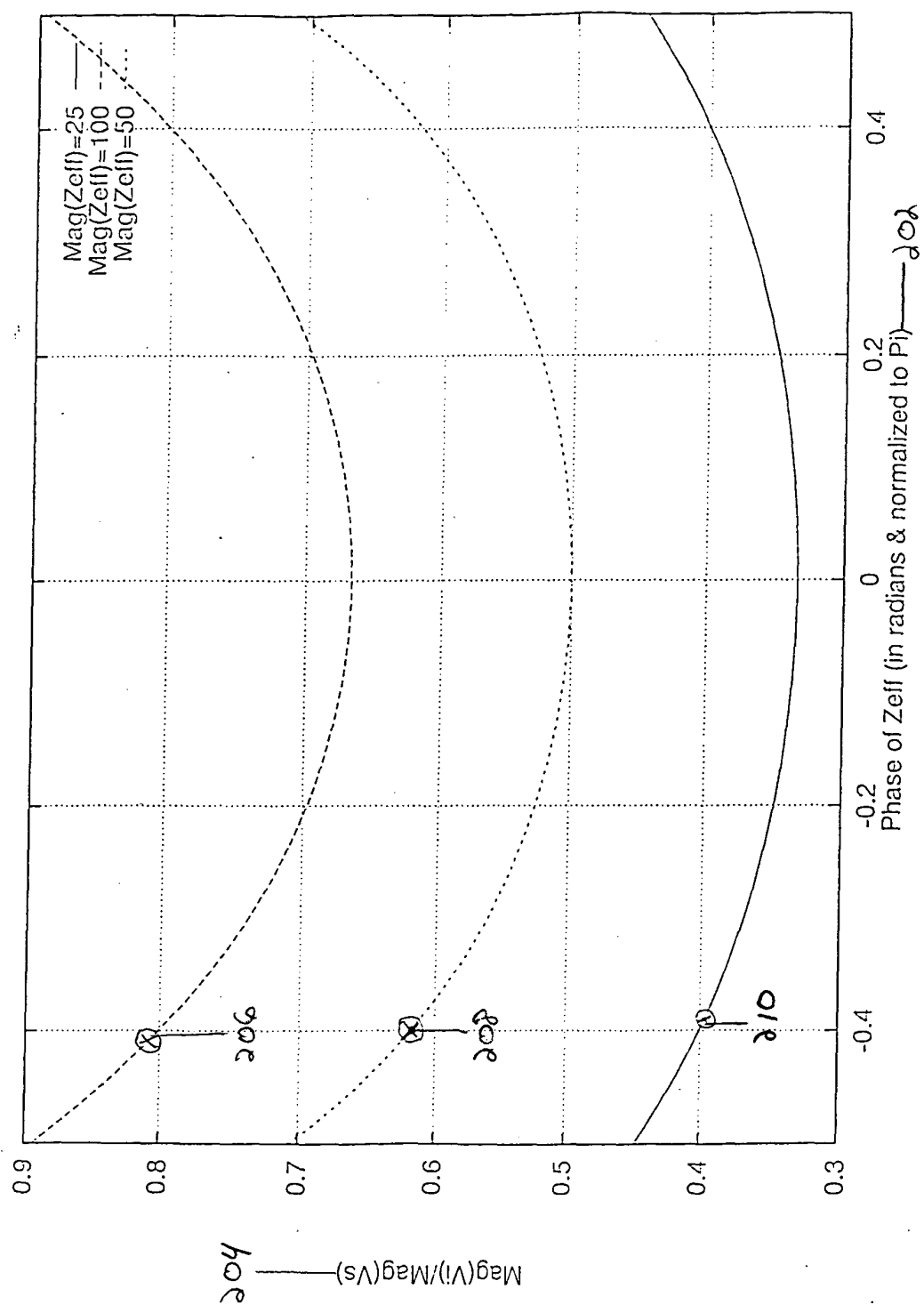


Fig. 6

300

PROVIDING A SIGNAL FROM
A SOURCE, WHEREIN THE
SIGNAL HAS A
PREDETERMINED
IMPEDANCE.

302

JOINING AN IMPEDANCE
TRANSFORMER NETWORK IN
PARALLEL WITH THE SOURCE,
WHEREIN THE NETWORK
COMPRISES A NEGATIVE
RESISTOR IN SERIES WITH AN
INDUCTOR.

304

SELECTING A VALUE FOR THE
NEGATIVE RESISTOR SO THAT
THE PREDETERMINED
IMPEDANCE IS SYNTHESIZED
AT THE INPUT OF THE POWER
AMPLIFIER.

306

FIG. 7